

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.01

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London £1134d.
On Demand £1176d.

February 6, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 60° 8 p.m. 61°
Humidity 30° 70°

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February 6, 1918.

Temperature 6 a.m. 61° 8 p.m. 61°
Humidity 31° 71°

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7871 二月廿一

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918.

三月廿一香港

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BREAK IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Does it Foreshadow a Final Ultimatum?

London, February 5.
Herr von Kutschmann and Count Czernin have suddenly returned to Berlin from Brestlitovsk, ostensibly to participate in deliberations regarding political, economic and territorial questions affecting the Central Powers. The precise meaning of this sudden interlude is unknown, but it seems to point to a temporary breakdown in the negotiations and possibly forebodes a final ultimatum demanding acceptance of the German annexationist terms.

IMPRISONED BRITISH AIRMEN.

Britain Threatens Reprisals on Germany.

London, February 5.
Reuter confirms the report that Britain, through Holland, has informed Germany that unless the capture of British airmen, Captain Schobell and Lieutenant Wooley, who have been sentenced to long imprisonment for distributing leaflets from the air, are immediately released and treated as ordinary war prisoners, Britain will be compelled to take reprisals, of which a month's notice will be given, in accordance with the arrangement reached by Lord Newton's recent Mission to the Hague. Britain does not admit the German contention that the airmen committed a breach of international law, and points out that Austro-German airmen have repeatedly dropped pamphlets.

BRITISH NAVAL VESSEL SUNK.

Over Two Hundred Lives Lost.

London, February 5.
The Admiralty announces that the armed boarding steamer Louvain was torpedoed and sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean on January 21. Seven officers and 217 men were lost.

BOLO PASHA'S TRIAL.

The Accused Adopts an Insolent Air.

London, February 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that at the trial of Bo Pasha the Court was crowded, and there was the most intense expectation of further revelations. The sitting was devoted to the reading of a very lengthy indictment describing Bo's relations with the ex-Khedive and others, unravelling the tangled skein of intrigue influencing opinion in France, including the proposed purchase of the Figaro. Numerous witnesses have been subpoenaed, including Bo's wife, M. Barthou, (ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Madame Caillaux. The latter, who is indisposed, is unable to attend. M. Caillaux has also been cited and will be brought from prison when called. Bo Pasha, who was very calm, took a seat in the dock, and, adjusting his monocle, surveyed the seven judges with an insolent air. He waved his hand to the lady who is his latest wife.

THE MILITARY SITUATION REVIEWED.

Allies' Superiority in Men and Guns.

London, February 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Secretary of War, in his weekly review, officially announces that Americans occupy part of the actual battle-front. The nation is warned not to permit the industrial disturbances in Germany to slacken war preparations. It is believed that the Allies have a preponderance of men and guns on the Western Front, despite the reports of Germany's numerical superiority which have been spread by the enemy. The inter-Allied Council at Versailles has attained complete and close co-operation between the Allies and ourselves, and the harmonious understanding between the Supreme Commands of all forces engaged promises to show positive results. The operations in which Americans have so far participated have been of a minor character. Hostile concentrations are continuing on the Western Front. While positive proof has been received that the enemy has removed troops from the Eastern theatre and is stripping other fronts for the coming struggle in the West, nevertheless the Allies are believed to still hold a very appreciable numerical superiority both in men and in guns.

SEIZED GERMAN LINERS.

Prvy. Council Allows Enemy Appeal.

London, February 5.
The Judicial Committee of the Prvy. Council has allowed the Hamburg-American Line's appeal against the Prize Court judgment confiscating the Kron Prinzess Cecilie and the Prinz Adalbert, which were seized at Falmouth on August 5, 1914.

The Court based its judgment on the Hague Convention and held that the circumstances attending the seizure were such that the vessels concerned were only liable to detention during the war. Costs were given against the Crown.

The effect of the judgment is to re-serve all rights for decision when the war concludes and the German Government's views regarding the true construction of the Convention are ascertainable.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE WAR CONFERENCE.

London, February 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Wellington says that the Cabinet has decided that New Zealand shall be represented at the forthcoming Imperial War Cabinet and War Conference, and that, subject to the approval of Parliament, the Hon. Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward shall be the Dominion's representatives. A short session of Parliament, opening about April 9, will be held to make the necessary arrangements.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, February 5.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided last night Flersbairx on the Ypres-Staden Railway.

AMERICAN WAR FINANCE BILL.

London, February 5.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, a War Finance Bill, giving the Government control of the financing of private undertakings in war time, has been introduced in Congress.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

Pilot and Captain Blamed and Arrested.

London, February 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Halifax states that the Commission investigating the disaster of December 6 blames the pilot, Mr. McKay, who boarded the steamer Montblanc at Halifax, and Captain Lamodeo, master of the steamer. Both have been arrested and charged with manslaughter.

The Commission recommends the cancellation of Captain Lamodeo's license and censures the Pilotage Authorities for permitting Mr. McKay to pilot ships since the disaster.

The Chief Examining Officer was found guilty of neglect of duties as regards movements of ships in harbour.

GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL REVOLT.

The Strike Movement Reported Ending.

London, February 5.

Apparently the strikes in Germany are waning. Reports from the provinces indicate that the movement is ending or has ended. Krupp's state that fewer than four-hundred of their workers struck. Some of these were dismissed, and others were fined. Troops are guarding the entrance to a building in the Moabit district of Berlin where a court-martial is being held in camera.

It transpires that both the Majority and Minority Socialists requested an immediate convocation of the Reichstag. The President replied saying that leaders of all other parties are opposed to the proposal, which is therefore refused.

THE TROUBLE IN GREECE.

London, February 5.

Telegrams from Athens clearly indicate that the mutiny in the Army is due entirely to civilian agitators.

An official Decree orders the closing of the Chamber, the reactionary members of which are preparing a campaign of obstruction and opposition to mobilisation.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Airmen Drop More Bombs.

London, February 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We carried enemy trenches eastward of Hargicourt. There was hostile artillery fire at Lens and north-eastward of Gavrelle. Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped four tons of bombs on various targets, including the railway station and sidings at Valenciennes. They also fired several thousand rounds at the enemy in the trenches and back areas and brought down five and drove down five. One of our machines is missing. Our machines bombed the enemy's aerodromes and billets last night.

The Admiralty reports: Naval aircraft yesterday bombed the aerodrome at Houtteville, downed one enemy machine and drove down two out of control. Two of ours are missing.

German Attack Easly Repulsed.

London, February 4.

A French communiqué states: After a violent artillery preparation the Germans last evening attempted an attack on the sector west of Fresnes, which was easily repulsed. Between January 21 and 31 thirteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down and fifteen others were seriously damaged and fell uncontrolled in their own lines.

A French communiqué records an intense artillery duel north of Aisne, in the Cornillet region, Argonne and Upper Alsace.

Heavy Enemy Loss.

London, February 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: A strong party of the enemy attempted to raid a post northward of Havrincourt, but were driven off with heavy loss. Another party rushed a post southward of Armentières. Five of our men are missing. There is hostile artillery eastward of Hargicourt, northward of Lens, in the neighbourhood of Armentières and eastward of Ypres. Aeroplanes dropped 4½ tons of bombs on various targets, including rail-signals at Melle, Ingelminster and Ligherwelde. Five hostile machines were brought down and five driven down. One of ours is missing.

OBJECT OF THE WAR COUNCIL.

London, February 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says: I gathered from an exceptionally well informed source some details throwing light on various aspects of the Supreme War Council. Although the latter met to discuss the question of closer military co-operation, the result of the deliberations showed that such a body might and ought to discuss all matters relating to the war, for example: munitions, naval policy, shipping and food. It must not be forgotten that the Council is primarily a political, not a military body. The only actual members of the Council are the Premiers of France, Italy and England and a member of the United States Government. Besides its military representatives, each country has political and naval representatives at Versailles. Briefly the object of the War Council is to create unity of policy taking into account the economic and political, besides purely military and naval factors, for one end, namely the gaining of victory.

RUMANIANS FIGHTING RUSSIANS.

London, February 4.

Rumanian official telegrams state that the great part of the Rumanian army is now fighting and disarming Russian troops. The disintegration on the Russian front at Moldavia is increasing daily, whole units proceeding to Russia, attacking Rumanian towns and villages en route. Rumanians after twenty-four hours' fighting disarmed a Russian division and captured fifty guns with which the Russians were bombarding Galatz. The Rumanians also surrounded, disarmed and sent to Russia, a Russian Army Corps, which attacked Falciu and Moldavia. Owing to the Red Guard's stopping supplies from Bessarabia for Moldavia, Rumanians, at the request of the Bessarabian Government, occupied the food centres of Bessarabia, also the Kishinev-Tsary railway. The Rumanians are now fighting the Bolsheviks throughout Bessarabia.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN STRIKES.

Factories Under Military Control.

Copenhagen, February 4.

The Military Commander of the Berlin District has issued a proclamation declaring that all important factories are under complete military control and the employees will be court-martialed unless they resume work on Monday morning. The court-martials in Berlin are authorised to pass death sentences, the execution of which will occur within twenty-four hours thereafter.

Herr Dittmann Sentenced.

Amsterdam, February 4.

A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Dittmann has been sentenced to five years confinement in a fortress for attempting high treason and also two months' imprisonment for resisting the authorities.

TROUBLE IN CHINE.

Athens, February 4.

An official message says: A large proportion of the Lamia infantry regiments and a number of artillerymen armed themselves and mutinied, but the movement was quickly suppressed. It is stated that the Government intends to deal most severely with attempts to impede the progress of mobilisation.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

London, February 5.

In the House of Lords on the Electoral Reform Bill, Lord Selborne moved that they should not insist on their scheme of proportional representation, but insert counter-proposals applying the principle to all boroughs returning three or more members.

The Peers agreed to this by 86 votes to 35.

Lord Galway moved that the House of Lords, insist on their amendment eliminating the alternative vote.

COMMUNAL KITCHENS.

London, February 5.

The Ministry of Food announces an early establishment of a nationwide system of communal kitchens. Local authorities will own and manage them, the Government providing 16 per cent. of the initial outlay and guaranteeing 25 per cent. of the initial working expenses. The kitchens are intended for use of all classes and the dining room of the House of Commons might be placed on a communal basis.

THE POSITION OF UKRAINE.

Amsterdam, February 4.

After hearing the statement of the Ukrainian Rada representative at Brestlitovsk, in which he ferociously attacked M. Trotsky, the Central Powers' delegation decided to recognise the representatives of the Rada as entitled to speak for Ukraine.

London, February 4.

Light is thrown on the hitherto obscure situation in Ukraine by a speech by a representative of the Rada at Brestlitovsk, who stated that 90 per cent. of the Rada's candidates were elected to the Constituent Assembly, compared with less than 10 per cent. of the Bolshevik candidates in Ukraine. The Ukrainian Congress of Soviets at Kiev on December 3, overwhelmingly declared for the Rada, whereupon a small group of Bolsheviks went to Kharkoff and declared itself the new government of the Ukrainian People's Republic. The latter's delegates hardly represented the town of Kharkoff, much less the Ukrainian Republic.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES DENIED.

London, February 4.

The Admiralty denies the German wireless report that a large English warship, accompanied by torpedo-boat chasers, was mined and sank in the Firth of Forth. There was no incident on which the statement could be based.

The Admiralty states that submarine E 14 proceeded to the Dardanelles on January 27, in order to complete the destruction of the Goeben.

A wireless Turkish official message reports that the E 14 was sunk at Kusmala. Seven men were saved. It adds that they shot off the periscope of E 82, which was certainly regarded destroyed. The British Admiralty states that all except E 14 have returned to their bases.

BOLO TRIAL BEGUN.

Paris, February 5.

The trial of Bo Pasha and others began before a Court Martial, counsel for the defence pointing out that a state of war did not exist between France and Turkey, and requesting an adjournment in order to call witnesses from Constantinople and also Mr. Hearst, the newspaper proprietor from the United States. The Court refused this on the ground that it had no power to compel attendance.

DRAMATIC EVENTS EXPECTED IN THE WEST.

London, February 4.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says: Amid sieges like artillery and patrol encounters there exists a general sense of expectancy of dramatic developments which are momentarily awaited. The pre-storm lull seems to be ending.

The "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent estimates that the Germans now number 180 divisions in the west, of whom 115 are in the line, or an increase of about forty divisions compared with the campaign of 1917.

The unanimity of the Allies will enable them to meet the violence of the enemy's onset confidently and with the knowledge that neither their strength nor steadfastness can be shaken.

DUTCH STRIKES NOT GENERAL.

Amsterdam, February 4.

The strike called by syndicates to-day is in nowise general. Only a small percentage of the employees of various works have hitherto struck. Mounted gendarmes are patrolling the streets and preventing the strikers from forcing their way.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Another Murder Trial.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed at the Supreme Court this morning, when Mr. Justice Compacts heard the case in which Sung Lin-shan, accused with the murder of his son Yik-chun, the secretary of the Po On Insurance company, whose offices are situated in Wang Lok Street. The case is connected with that which was before the Court yesterday, when a prisoner named Ho Hung was sentenced to death for the murder of the accountant.

The jury were empanelled as follows:—Messrs. N. Gonella, W. Anderson, B. W. Cormack

NOTICES.

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GAS MACHINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS.
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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

HUNTER.—At Hongkong, on 5th February, to Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Hunter, a son. Shanghai papers please copy.

DEATH.

DOUGALL.—At Montreal, Canada, James S.N. Dougall, father of Mrs. T.G. Turnbull of this City.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918.

GERMANY'S CONFUSION.

German Socialists, and especially the strong Jewish element in German Socialism, feared and hated Imperial Russia, and it was probably by working on this fear, that the leaders of Germany induced the Socialist Party, at the outbreak of the war, to protest their loyalty and to vote the war credits. Otherwise all Germany was united in seeing in England the great obstacle which had to be overcome were Germany's world ambitions to be realised. But there were two schools of thought, united in their hope of crushing the British Empire, but divided in their opinion as to the method by which this might be most successfully accomplished. One school dreamed of the continental method, of striking towards the south-east, dominating the Balkans, Turkey and Mesopotamia, capturing the Suez Canal and Egypt, and thus on the one hand reaching out into Asia and on the other into Africa. The firmness of our hold on Egypt and Arabia and our splendid successes in Mesopotamia have for the time being paralysed this school, and we hear from it only an occasional wail.

The second school looks to the Atlantic. The German Fleet, with the possession of the Belgian Coast, and, if possible, of part of the French Coast, and with Ireland separated from England and under German influence, was to dominate the seas and to capture the commerce of the world. This school had its centre in Hamburg and Bremen, and the ruin of these ports and the gradual passing to the side of the Allies of one great neutral after another are giving the members of this school "furiously to think". Their thinking leads them to different conclusions. For example, as we pointed out recently, a "Hamburg merchant" writing to one of the German papers admitted that England had on the whole realised her war aims, and after bemoaning the fact that Germany's colonies had been lost and fresh enemies had entered the field against her, he pointed out that unless England were defeated there could be no possibility of German overseas trade resuming its former activity after the conclusion of peace. The solution of the problem, according to this writer's manner of thinking, lies in Germany's "incomparable U-boats beating England to her knees."

Another German commentator, however, takes up the matter by discussing the possibility of a peace by understanding in a spirit that shows a truly German mixture of simplicity and rascality. He first explains that it is no use bothering about France and Italy, as they will not make a peace of understanding, because they have nothing with which to bargain. He says the best thing for Germany would obviously be an understanding with England, "which could be arrived at if England's special wishes were fully satisfied." Arguing at some length on this point, the writer says that when England has attained her own ends, "the fate of her Allies and the questions of Alsace-Lorraine, Poland, Hesse, Trieste and Valona would be a matter of indifference to her."

From these extracts it is easy to see how Germany is swayed by confused thinking at the moment. In her ex-remity she has a plenitude of advisers, but, as is usually the case in such circumstances, there are numberless schools of thought and theories each with their own pet remedy. The picture conjured up by the second writer quoted is more amusing than otherwise—England is to desert all her Allies and turn them into permanent enemies whilst Germany waits for the future when she will be able to accomplish her purposes by attacking a friendless British Empire! The idea is, of course, grotesque, and it only reflects German stupidity and a failure to grasp facts that it should ever be seriously suggested. The best answer to absurd ideas of that sort is to be found in the splendid success of the new Allied War Council, whose deliberations we have no doubt will result in such pressure on the enemy as he has never experienced before.

Drainage Defects.

It cannot be said that the official reply to the question put at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board with regard to the evil-smelling nullah at Glenealy was in any sense satisfactory. This is a matter upon which we have frequently commented, for the nuisance has persisted for more months than we care to remember. We are told, however, that it has received and is receiving the regular attention of the Public Works Department. We do not pose as sanitary experts, nor do we need to in order to detect the fact that something is radically wrong with the drainage arrangements in this locality. Wish Dr. Osorio, we can only say that if the matter has received the constant attention claimed, no-one has benefited, for the nuisance is still strikingly evident. Whether it is a matter for the P.W.D. or the Sanitary Department, we do not know, but we should have thought that close investigation would quickly reveal what is amiss and that it would not require six or seven months to put matters right. We are inclined to think that there is something very faulty with the whole drainage arrangements from this spot right down to the lower levels, for the smells pervade not merely this immediate locality but also extend to the foot of Ice House Street at the junction of Battery Path, where the stench is at times almost unbearable. The matter is certainly one that demands immediate and effectual treatment.

Disease Dangers.

In view of the fact that there have been one or two deaths from typhoid in Hongkong recently, it is reassuring to learn, on the authority of the President of the Sanitary Board, that there is no exceptional incidence in this disease. All the same, we hope due regard will be paid to the warning given against the consumption of uncooked oysters and vegetables. The eating of shell-fish of any kind in a place like Hongkong is a matter concerning which too much care cannot be taken, but as there is no evidence that oysters supplied to the Colony are contaminated, the probability is that we shall have to look to other causes for an explanation of the recent occurrence of typhoid. One particularly fruitful cause of diseases of this type is the contamination of food by flies, and so long as Hongkong is content to rub along with the present antiquated system of latrines we fear the danger will continue to exist. The President of the Sanitary Board says that special covers can be obtained to prevent flies carrying infection from this source, but as the use of these is a matter of option and as the cost is quite beyond the thousands of poorer class Chinese, whose sanitary arrangements are of the crudest order, we fear that no very effective results will be attained in this respect. In some cities, regular fly-catching campaigns are instituted in the hot weather. Would the idea be practicable in Hongkong?

The Troubles in China.

It will have been noticed by a telegram from our Shanghai correspondent which we published yesterday that the internal troubles in China continue to grow in seriousness rather than otherwise. The Southern troops are said to be approaching Hankow, within twenty miles of which fighting has taken place.

Both sides at the moment appear to have resolved on pursuing extreme courses, and the result may be looked for in increased bloodshed and turmoil. There is, indeed, in the present situation a fair prospect of another big upheaval in China. When will these periodical convulsions end, we wonder? They serve no good purpose whatever, mean endless slaughter and entirely dislocate the country's economic progress. All this arises from the petty bickerings and jockeyings of narrow-minded politicians, the welfare or even the wishes of the people being in no wise consulted.

The "outlook" is black indeed, and the worst of it all is that there does not appear to be one strong man in China able to control the situation.

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DAY BY DAY.

LAZINESS TRAVELS SO SLOWLY
THAT POVERTY SOON OVERTAKES
HIM.

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THAT POVERTY SOON OVERTAKES
HIM.

RACING NOTES.

This Morning's Recorded
Gallop.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens (1812). He died on June 9, 1870.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.7/8d.

To Visit Hongkong.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. M. Kindersley are going to Hongkong for a holiday shortly, says the *Malay Mail*.

The Cathedral Organ.

It is hoped the Cathedral organ will be formally re-opened early in March, after which Mr. Danman Fuller hopes to give a series of recitals.

To a Correspondent.

"Ex-Victim."—We do not think any useful purpose would be served by publishing your letter containing a violent attack on the Hongkong Tramway Company.

Lecture.

The fortnightly meeting of the Union Church Guild will be held in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, to-night at 9 o'clock, when a lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. Manuk, the subject being "Man—his nature, his power and his responsibilities." The lecture is open to the public.

The Cinema in Education.

Yesterday afternoon, by kind invitation of the management of the Victoria Theatre, the present and past pupils of Elin Kadoorie School attended a special matinee. The programme consisted of educational films, with a judicious admixture of Charlie Chaplin. The theatre was crowded and every item from start to finish was vigorously applauded.

Absent Juror Fined.

The name of G. B. Donnett was called as a juror at the Supreme Court to sit in the murder trial which was opened this morning. There was no reply, but later Mr. Donnett appeared, after having been sent for, and said he was under the impression that the jury had been dismissed on Monday until Wednesday, the 20th inst. His Lordship said that in consequence of his absence another gentleman had had to serve in his stead. He would be fined \$10.

A Reminder of the Past.

The Rev. G. B. Donnett was called as a juror at the Supreme Court to sit in the murder trial which was opened this morning. There was no reply, but later Mr. Donnett appeared, after having been sent for, and said he was under the impression that the jury had been dismissed on Monday until Wednesday, the 20th inst. His Lordship said that in consequence of his absence another gentleman had had to serve in his stead. He would be fined \$10.

Spec.

Last three quarters. (o.)—33.2/5; 1.8; 1.8;

Conquest Dahlia.

Mile and half. (o.)—33.2/5; 1.8; 1.8;

Maypole.

Mile. (o.)—33.2/5; 1.8; 1.8;

Tycoon Dahlia.

Mile and half. (o.)—33.2/5; 1.8; 1.8;

Derby Griffins.

Mile and half. (o.)—33.2/5; 1.8; 1.8;

Dainty Dahlia.

Mile and half. (o.)—33.2/5; 1.8; 1.8;

Laurel.

Mile and half. (o.)—33.2/5; 1.8; 1.8;

Modesty Dahlia.

Mile and half. (o.)—33.2/5; 1.8; 1.8;

Red Dahlia.

Mile and half. (o.)—33.2/5; 1.8; 1.8;

White Dahlia.

Mile and half. (o.)—33.2/5; 1.8; 1.8;

Yellow Dahlia.

Mile and half. (o.)—33.2/5; 1.8; 1.8;

Flamingo.

Mile and half. (o.)—33.2/5; 1.8; 1.8;

Flame.

Mile and half. (o.)—33.2/5; 1.8; 1.8;

"TYNDAREUS"
ANNIVERSARY.To-day's Service at
the Cathedral.

To-day being the anniversary of the mining of H. M. Transport "Tyndareus" off Cape Agulhas, on which the 25th Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment was making its journey out East, a special service was held in St. John's Cathedral to commemorate the day and give thanks for the safe landing which was effected by all ranks. The Battalion first of all paraded the principal streets of the town, headed by the band. Included in the parade was the mascot of the Battalion, the dog "Jack". Lieut. Col. John Ward, M.P., Commanding Officer, was accompanied by Major Brown, the Second in Command. The other officers in command were Capt. Smith (Adjutant), Lieut. Eastman, Lieut. Dickenson, Lieut. J. Frey, Capt. Richardson (O. C. B. Coy.), Capt. Patfield, Lieut. Cooper, Capt. Padfield, and Captain Watson. The men taking part numbered 350.

The service in the Cathedral was choral, the hymns and service being led by the regimental band under Bandmaster Laurie Owen. A special form of service was used, this being intoned by the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, Chaplain to the Forces. The lesson for the day was read by the Rev. W. E. Hipwell, of Paknai.

The Bishop of Victoria presided, basing his address on the following passage of the 107th Psalm:—"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble and he bringeth them out of great distress. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then they are glad because they be quiet, so he bringeth them unto their desired haven. Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness and for His wonderful works to the children of men. Let them exalt Him also in the congregation of the people, and praise Him in the assembly of the elders."

In the course of his address, the Bishop said that those words were very appropriate to the occasion. February 6 would, he supposed, be a red letter day for the Regiment—at least for that Battalion. All the world had heard of their experience on that memorable day. Generally speaking, there many causes to which they owed deliverance and their lives. It was a good thing that the ship was a strong and well-built ship; it was a mercy that the wireless telegraphy was not damaged and it was remarkable that some heavy machinery, so he was told, fell into the sea, thus lightening the boat. They also owed their lives humanly speaking, to the splendid courage and excellent management of the Captain and officers of the ship, and they owed their lives also to the discipline and courage of their own officers and themselves. They remembered the message of His Majesty the King, and it was worth repeating:—"Please express to the officers commanding the Middlesex Regiment my admiration for the conduct displayed by all ranks on the occasion of the accident to the Tyndareus. In their discipline and courage they nobly upheld the splendid traditions of the Birkenhead which is ever cherished in the annals of the British Army." The service in that Cathedral suggested that they believed that it was due to another power also that they owed their lives. There was an old house in Chester which bore the inscription "God's Providence is my inheritance," and he would venture to say that "God's Providence was their lives." By Providence he meant the over-riding superintendence of the universe. That was generally manifested to them by the laws of nature. The Bishop went on to speak of the immensity of the universe and the smallness of the earth as compared to the whole, and said that God's care was so great that He was able to care for every individual.

They believed that Jesus Christ said truly when he said that even the hairs on their heads were numbered. Christ had revealed God not merely as a First Cause but as a great Governor of the Universe, who was a Father to all his children. If they asked him why God's Providence spared the Lusitania, when so many lives were on board, and did not spare the Hampshire on which was Lord Kitchener and many lives more valuable than theirs, perhaps he could not give an answer. It was easier to ask questions than to answer, but he supposed that at the time would come when they would all know that the God Who ruled things had not made any mistakes. Certain it was that those who had been spared after such an experience as theirs sought to thank God, as they were doing that day. They ought never to let the lives deteriorate. Christ had said of some people who were saved that it would have been better if they had had milestones tied round their necks and had been drowned in the depths of the sea. They had not been drowned in the depths of the sea, and he therefore wanted to remind them that all their lives they would need God's providential care just as much in the moral and spiritual life in the physical. Life was a voyage for everyone, and a perilous voyage at best. There were enemies ready with very vicious attacks and there were too many men who made a moral wreck of their lives. The Bishop went on to speak of three temptations that were open to men, putting at the very front of these fornication and sexual sins. He knew that, situated as they were, they were open to fierce temptation, and that temptation was to be found in Hongkong. It seemed to him that the terrible disease which too often followed a giving way to the temptation was an indication of the abhorrence Almighty God felt at that sin. Their lives had been spared, and he beseeched them not to wreck it on that rock. The second was drink. At the beginning of the war, Mr. Lloyd George said that they were fighting Germany, Austria and Drink, and Drink was the greatest of the three. Whilst many thousands of men had perished in that war more had perished in drink. God had spared their lives and surely they were not going to wreck it on drink. The third temptation was gambling, which was a very insidious one, tending to the deterioration of character. Gambling generally made men crafty, cunning and secretive, and many men had wrecked their lives by gambling. There were plenty of opportunities for them to fall into that temptation in Hongkong. They had had splendid examples in the matter of drink set by His Majesty the King, and the late Lord Kitchener, and His Majesty had said of gambling "I have a horror of gambling and shall always do my utmost to discourage others who have any connection with it." In conclusion, the Bishop urged those present to strive against those moral and spiritual temptations.

Lieut.-Col. John Ward then addressed the men, reviewing in the course of his remarks the event of which they were marking the anniversary. He spoke of the splendid manner in which the Captain and officers of the ship acted, and dwelt upon the discipline that was displayed by all ranks. Having read the various messages that he received after that occasion, he said that whilst the incident might be forgotten the men should never forget the lessons to be learnt from it. He hoped they would all seriously take to heart the advice that had been given to them that morning.

The service was brought to a close by all the men presenting arms while the National Anthem was sung.

German Submarine Scheme, Washington January 29.—The Secretary of War has issued a warning that Germany is planning a submarine drive against American shipping. It is presumed in official circles here that Germany intends to make use of her latest types of submarines sending them across the Atlantic as in the case of the U-53 to prey upon shipping off the coast of the United States.

COMPANY REPORT.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.
The report of the directors of the above company, to be submitted to the shareholders at the ordinary general meeting to be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Wednesday, April 24 at noon, states:—

The Directors submit herewith the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917. The gross profit for the year amounts to £51,148 11 1 From this must be deducted the Debenture Interest... 6,899 11 8

Showing a net profit of £44,248 19 5 To which should be added the amount brought forward from the last Balance Sheet, after allowing for the Final Dividend of £18,637.

10. 0 and the amount of £2,441. 13. 8 written off the cost of Tramway Undertaking 16,705 14 11

Making an available balance of £60,954 14 4 Of this the Interim Dividend for 1917, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, paid on the 15th August, 1917, absorbed... 27,312 10 0

The Directors now recommend the payment of a Final Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1917, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum 11,375 0 0

Leaving to be carried forward... 18,637 10 0

Leaving to be carried forward... 242,287 4 4

Both the balance sheet and the Working and Profit and Loss Account have been converted into sterling (with the exception of Capital Additions and Depreciation, taken at 2/1) at the T. T. rate on 31st December, 1917, viz. 3/0. This rate is 7½d. per dollar higher than the rate taken for the previous accounts submitted, and the sterling figures are therefore greatly increased. The actual Hongkong receipts and working expenses in the local currency are as follows:—

1916. 1917.
726,542 Traffic and Miscellaneous Receipts £724,250

13,532 Less loss on subsidiary coinage 827

742,016 Power Expense, Traffic Expenses, Maintenance and Repairs, and General Expenses 312,331

281,356 Working Profit, Hongkong 410,572

Traffic receipts show a decrease of \$38,580, but it must be remembered that the receipts of 1916 were considerably augmented by the influx of Chinese from Canton during the summer months. Compared to years prior to 1916 the receipts show a very substantial increase.

The loss on subsidiary coinage has decreased by \$18,705. Hongkong working expenses have increased by \$20,673, the increased cost of coal alone being \$21,412. The Royalty of 5% of the Working Profit, payable to the Hongkong Government, has been provided for. Depreciation has been charged on similar lines to last year. The investments have been written down to the market value at 31st December, 1917. During the year £18,700 5% First Mortgage Debentures of the Company have been purchased and cancelled.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton resigned his seat on the Board on the 30th January, 1918, and the Hon. Mr. David Landale was invited to fill the vacancy. Under Article 111 Mr. Landale is now eligible for re-election. The retiring Directors are the Hon. Sir G. P. Clarter and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chin Pak who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews, offer themselves for re-election.

DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman
Hongkong, 5th Feb. 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.**POULTRY.**
OUR
HOUSE FED CAPONS
AND
CHICKENS
ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST**TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR---TRY THEM.****SMUGGLING COMEDY.**

Baby Comforters for the Germans.

Articles found in the luggage of Charles Crowley, Gustav Berger, and Hans Lagerlof naturalised Americans, travelling from New York to Copenhagen in the Danish steamer Frederick VIII., were the subject of a curious story in the Press Court recently.

Mr. W. L. Basburn, for the Crown, said Crowley and Berger both admitted that the goods found in their luggage were going through to Germany. Crowley had four pounds of butter, three hams, two tins of coffee, and 23 tins of condensed milk. The officer at Kirkwall, in a fit of generosity, gave the butter to the crew of a Dutch fishing vessel, and also one of the hams which had gone wrong. The other two hams had since been destroyed.

The case of Lagerlof presented elements of comedy. Concealed among the personal clothing in his trunk were found 117 pairs of rubber gloves and about 10 gross of babies' comforters.

According to Lagerlof's account, he felt grossly insulted by these proceedings, and was so annoyed that he lost his head. He beat a retreat to another compartment in the ship, and there concealed £2,000 in gold and five pounds of wolfram. [From wolfram are derived tungsten used in the manufacture of special steel.] Later, when the rumour that the articles mentioned had been discovered he ran about the ship. Lagerlof so far recovered his judgment as to claim them as his property.

The President: What is his nationality?
Mr. Basburn: A naturalised American, originally a Swede.

Counsel said that Lagerlof admitted the concealment of the gold and the wolfram, and gave as his reason that "he thought he would not be allowed to take them with him." Lagerlof said the gold was for business purposes, but said nothing at the time about the wolfram.

Counsel read an affidavit by Lagerlof, in which he stated that the gold was for sale to a Scandinavian bank, and that the rubber gloves were for use in Hongkong, 6th February, 1918.

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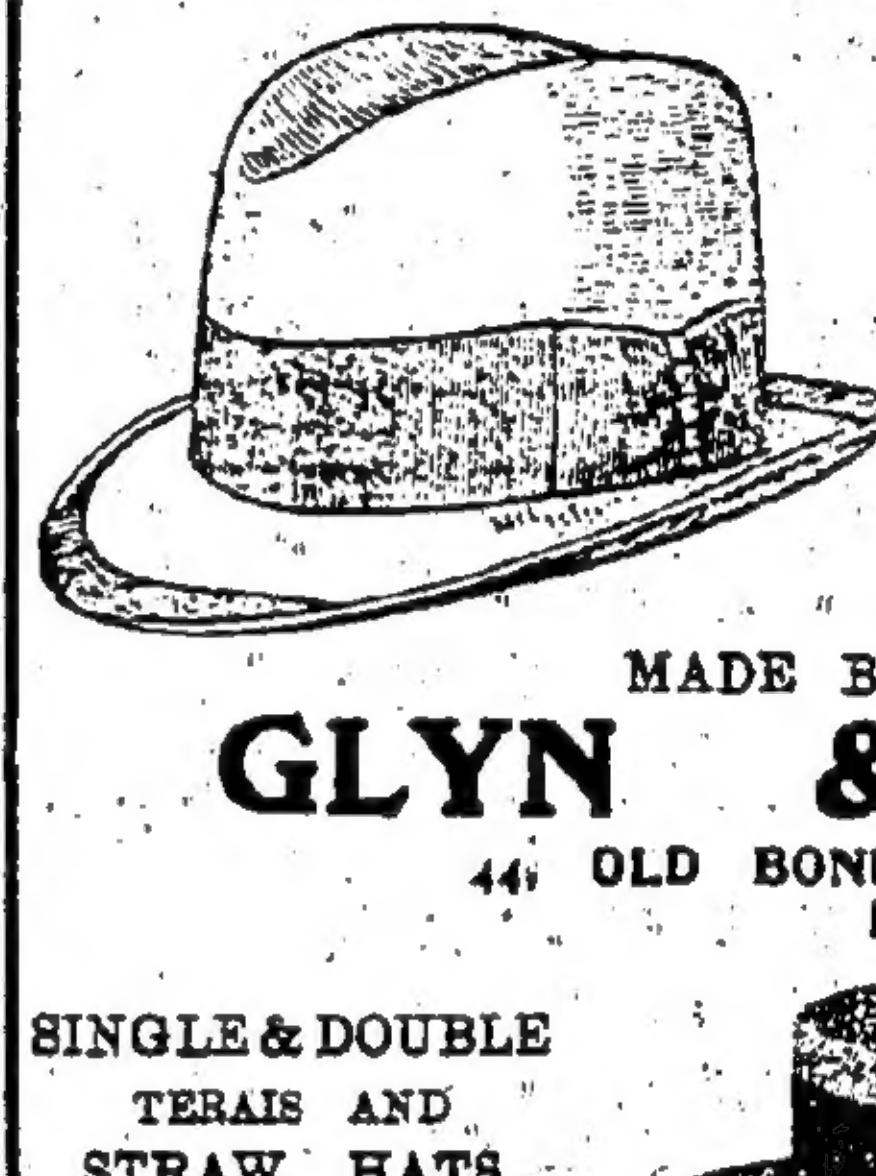
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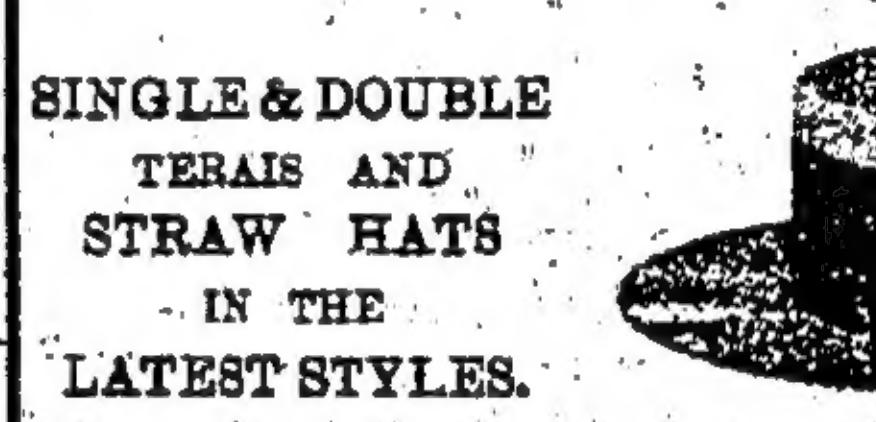
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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VICTORIA, B.C.	T. 21,000 Capt. Iizawa	WEDNES., 13th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Moll and Kobe	T. 21,000 Capt. Shimizu	MON., 11th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo Maru Capt. Takano	WEDNES., 20th Feb. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Akanatsu	(FRIDAY, 15th Feb. at 11 a.m.)
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A weekly service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin

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SHIPPING NEWS.

SCOTTISH CANALS.

In view of the sudden revival of interest in the Firth and Clyde Canal, it is of interest to recall the fact that but for the greed of a former generation of shareholders in the old barge canal across Scotland—now controlled by the Caledonian Railway—there might long since have been a canal between Glasgow and the Firth excavated down to sea level. The board of the old Canal Company during the palmy days of the waterways conceived the idea of applying some of the large earnings towards the gradual deepening of the waterway, the intention being to get it down to the level of the Clyde and so get rid of the tedious lock system. This did not suit the book

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Regrets Expressed at Public Apathy.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society was held in the City Hall at noon to-day. Mr. T. F. Hough presided and there were also present—Mrs. Wolfe (Hon. Treasurer), Mrs. McKenna (Hon. Secretary), Miss Wilkinson (assistant Hon. Secretary), and a good number of lady members of the Society.

Mr. Hough presented the following report and statement of accounts for the year 1917:—The Society was founded in 1889, and the number of cases entered in the books has reached 1,476. There have been twenty-one new applications for assistance during the year just concluded; and help in one form or another has been given in every case. Numbers of people not entered in the books have been supplied with clothing. The Society is responsible for the maintenance of thirty orphan-children at various schools in the Colony, the upkeep and education of which has cost the Society \$1,300.00. Several men have been helped to find work; and passages have been provided to different parts of the world. Board and lodgings have been provided for men who were looking for work. The number of new cases applying for help during the past year is less than usual, and is attributed to the increased opportunities for men to find work on account of the war. The Secretary, or the Assistant Secretary, attends at the City Hall on Mondays and Thursdays at 11 o'clock to interview applicants for help. Gifts of clothing for men, women, and children, will be gratefully received at that time, as the Society has very many calls for such during the year. The thanks of the Committees are due to all the subscribers and donors to the Society; to Mr. H. C. Sandford for kindly auditing the accounts; to the Rev. W. Festherston for his assistance and advice; and to the numbers of friends who have helped during the year. In conclusion, we wish to gratefully acknowledge the annual grant of \$500 from the Colonial Government.

After mentioning cases which had come before the Society, the Chairman said:—From what I have just read you will have noticed the reference to three cases of Chinese having married European women, with the deplorable result all too frequent of the wife finding herself stranded on arrival here. These occupied the attention of the Society at different times and every credit is due to the Committee for the tactful way in which the cases were handled. Outside of this the detailed account of work done does not call for much comment. I am informed that during the past year applications for relief were fewer than usual, due no doubt in a measure to direclets nowadays not being so much in evidence as formerly. Turning to the Hon. Treasurer's audited accounts, I see we brought forward from 1916, \$2,851.35, which, when added to the contributions from the sources set forth, bring the total receipts up to \$5,723.33. The principal item on the disbursement side is \$3,200.28, paid in donations and relief of cases. The other items speak for themselves, and you will observe that we carry forward \$2,497.18, \$2,000 of which is on fixed deposit, the balance \$497.18 being at credit in current account. With these remarks, I propose the adoption of the report and accounts and will feel obliged if someone will second the proposition.

Mr. A. H. Harris, seconding, said he must express his regret, as a member of the general public, that there were so few people present besides the members themselves, to show some practical sympathy with the work performed in Hongkong. It should be recognised by the public that the calls on the Society were very great. It was to be hoped that the public would show a little active sympathy and co-operation with the Society in their work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE EMPIRE'S SECOND CITY.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph":]

Sir,—Regarding your criticism on your leading page about Glasgow being the second city in the British Empire, I beg to differ with you.

Statistics prove that Calcutta is second and probably Bombay third, including suburbs. Glasgow is certainly the second town in Great Britain.

Yours etc.

OBSERVER.

Canton, Feb. 5, 1918.

JUST ONE AFTER DINNER

will prevent that uncomfortable heavy feeling and aid digestion. Two taken at bed-time dispel Constipation as gently as nature next morning.

PINKETTES

curiousness, Sick Headaches, Liverishness, clear the complexion and sweeten the breath. Of all chemists, or post free for 80 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

Vice-Admiral Tudor-Tudor.
Vice-Admiral F. O. Tudor-Tudor, C.B., promoted Vice-Admiral from October 23, had held that acting rank for some time.

The work done this year did not show any striking feature. On account of the war it was difficult for men and women to travel, and moreover, it was now so easy to find work. The ladies attended at the City Hall twice a week regularly throughout the year to interview applicants, and he thought they deserved the highest praise and thanks. The ladies of the Society did work which called for much self-denial, and took up a great deal of their personal time.

The Chairman:—The report and accounts being now before the meeting for discussion, anyone wishing for further information will oblige by putting questions now.

There were no questions, and the motion was carried.

It was proposed and carried unanimously that the following officers be elected:—Mrs. Pollock, President; Lady Bees Davies (Vice President); Mrs. Wolfe, (Treasurer); Mrs. McKenna, (Secretary), and Miss Wilkinson (Assistant Secretary).

The following were elected to serve on the General Committee: Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Shellim, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Kraft, Mrs. Montague Harston, Mrs. Knight, Miss Innes, and Mrs. Lang. The resignation of Mrs. Sibley for the duration of the war, and of Mrs. Patten, who is temporarily resigning as she is leaving the Colony for the summer, were received with regret.

The Chairman:—This concludes the business for which the meeting was called, but before separating I would like to mention the deep appreciation felt by the sterner sex for the work done.

A small comic piece was acted by some of the boys, much to the amusement of the visitors. One of the boys also performed some conjuring tricks with great skill.

Mr. Ralphs then distributed the prizes. After congratulating the boys on the year's work, he briefly referred to their weak subjects—arithmetic, composition, and colloquial—and urged them to let no opportunity slip of working at and mastering these subjects while at school: their success will shortly be due and ask them to make their donations as manifest as possible. We all know full well the heavy calls on our resources just now, and there is just a danger of some, or other of the various War Charities being considered as of more importance at the present juncture, but I hope and feel confident that, on reflection, the community will not only keep their donations to this Society up to the average, but increase them whenever possible.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

YAUMATI SCHOOL.

The Annual Prize Distribution.

The prizes were distributed at Yaumati School by Mr. Ralphs yesterday afternoon.

The Headmaster, Mr. A. H. Crook, M.A., read the following report:—"The average attendance in the remove classes was 73, in the lower classes 212, making a total average attendance of 285, as against 251 last year. The staff at present consists of the Headmaster, 8 assistant masters and 3 vernacular masters. Mr. Ip took up duties after the Tung Ming holidays; after the summer vacation Messrs. Cheang and Tam were transferred here on the 7th Feb., two days after the school re-opened. No change has been made in any part of the building or play-ground, though there is room for expansion if the school grows. As you see, on an occasion like the present a large hall might be useful which in ordinary school work is unneeded for sundry repairs to the roof of the building were carried out during the year by the D.P.W. The discipline and manners throughout the school are very good. The fact that Yaumati is so much shut off from the rest of the Colony and so few of the parents and guardians of the boys speak English or come much in contact with English ways, has its effect in making the boys much less conversant with English manners and customs than boys on the other side of the water. Nothing but a gradual infiltration of English manners will have any effect on this. Till last summer the classes consisted of 4, 5, 6A, 6B, 7A, 7B, 8A, B, C, D, 10 classes in all. After the summer vacation a readjustment of classes was made making 3 divisions of Class 7; 8A and B were amalgamated owing to a shortage of suitable Chinese teachers. The pari passu system of English and Chinese is carried on throughout the school and in a few cases failures of promotion occurred through this alone. At the end of the previous year and the early months of 1917 small-pox was prevalent and the scholars were vaccinated. The other ailments were only individual and slight, many of them being with the eyes. The thanks of the school are due to Dr. Wong and the Kwong Wo Hospital for their ready attention to all these cases. The general results from the annual examination were quite good.

Arithmetical was very good in Classes 6A, 7A, 7B, 8B, & C; in 6B it was poor; in the other classes fair. Object lesson, composition, and general intelligence were a little weak in some classes; they are about the most difficult subjects for the Chinese. The grammar and dictation were good throughout, as were also the vernacular results. A good deal of interest is shown in athletics and sports. Apart from inter-class football matches which are keenly contested, the school did pretty well in the Junior Football League being bracketed 3rd with the Diocesan School with a total of 15 points. St. Joseph's College being first and Queen's College second. Before I close this report I should like to state how much I have appreciated the conscientious work and the kindness of all the staff who have worked with me here."

A small comic piece was acted by some of the boys, much to the amusement of the visitors. One of the boys also performed some conjuring tricks with great skill.

Mr. Ralphs then distributed the prizes. After congratulating the boys on the year's work, he briefly referred to their weak subjects—arithmetic, composition, and colloquial—and urged them to let no opportunity slip of working at and mastering these subjects while at school: their success will shortly be due and ask them to make their donations as manifest as possible. We all know full well the heavy calls on our resources just now, and there is just a danger of some, or other of the various War Charities being considered as of more importance at the present juncture, but I hope and feel confident that, on reflection, the community will not only keep their donations to this Society up to the average, but increase them whenever possible.

The proceedings closed with thanks for Mr. Ralphs and the Headmaster.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The Annual Prize Distribution.

The annual prize distribution at Queen's College took place this morning, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.G., performing the ceremony.

A guard of honour composed of the Queen's College Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, was formed up outside the entrance to the College.

Accompanying the Hon. Mr. Severn on the platform were Major Morgan, Mr. E. Irving (Director of Education), Bishop Pasco, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, Sir Charles Eliot, Mr. T. F. Hough, and Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of Schools).

The Headmaster (Mr. D. K. Dealy) first expressed their regrets at the unavoidable absence of His Excellency the Governor, who had originally intended to be present, and also their pleasure that Mr. Severn had so readily taken his place.

Annual Report.

From the Headmaster's report we take the following:—"The total number of scholars enrolled during the year ended December 31, 1917, was 935—127 more than the previous year. The average daily attendance was 549—54 more than in the 1916. The highest attendance was reached on September 13, when 681 scholars were present, the lowest on July 19, when 423 were here. The great majority of our boys are not domiciled in the Colony, the result being that for holidays they go into the neighbouring Province among their friends and relatives.

After referring to the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Ng In, Senior A. O. Master, and by the resignation of Mr. A. W. Grant, former Second Master, the report proceeds:—"The introduction of Mistresses on the staff during the year under review is an innovation, partly the result of the war, and partly of the finding of the Commission on Education. The step has been completely justified. It is acknowledged that women have an inborn aptitude for teaching a spoken language. Their enunciation, it appears, is more precise than that of the sterner sex. Their advent on our staff comes at a critical time, and we cheerfully welcome the valuable assistance they bring to the English portion of our curriculum. Discipline—This has well maintained, and calls for no particular comment. Under this head, the Prefects continue to render very valuable help. The many organized games that we now indulge in, also lend no inconsiderable aid in the same direction: a boy who plays games that are controlled is much more amenable than a boy who does not; he realises that rules are made to be kept, and not to be broken. Organisation—On the recommendation of the Committee on Education, held in the early summer, book-keeping was dropped from our syllabus, and more lessons in English inserted where this subject had been taught: recitation is wholly in the hands of English teachers. This has well maintained, and calls for no particular comment. Under this head, the general results from the annual examination were quite good.

Arithmetical was very good in Classes 6A, 7A, 7B, 8B, & C; in 6B it was poor; in the other classes fair. Object lesson, composition, and general intelligence were a little weak in some classes; they are about the most difficult subjects for the Chinese. The grammar and dictation were good throughout, as were also the vernacular results. A good deal of interest is shown in athletics and sports. Apart from inter-class football matches which are keenly contested, the school did pretty well in the Junior Football League being bracketed 3rd with the Diocesan School with a total of 15 points. St. Joseph's College being first and Queen's College second. Before I close this report I should like to state how much I have appreciated the conscientious work and the kindness of all the staff who have worked with me here."

A small comic piece was acted by some of the boys, much to the amusement of the visitors. One of the boys also performed some conjuring tricks with great skill.

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The proceedings closed with thanks for Mr. Ralphs and the Headmaster.

TEST CASE.

Interesting Point in Police Court.

At the Police Court this morning, the case in which a number of men were charged with being found on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company was continued before Mr. J. R. Wood.

It will be remembered that at the previous hearing, his Worship raised the question as to whether the Ordinance which makes it an offence for a stranger to be found in the servant quarters of a house could be applied to the premises of a Company, such as in the present case. He said he would like the point argued; and this morning Mr. W. E. L. Thornton appeared and strongly contended that the Ordinance was applicable to persons who were found on Company premises. He quoted several cases and went into all the features of the point involved.

After hearing the arguments, his Worship dismissed all the men except one who admitted that he was there without permission and reserved his decision on this until Saturday. The case is in the nature of a test case, a great deal of interest attaching to it.

Billiards Championship.
The first match in the Hongkong Billiards Championship will take place on Saturday at 9 p.m., between Mr. G. W. Hart (Phoenix) and Mr. J. Parkes (Engineers' Institute).

Model Village for Soldiers.
A feature of an exhibition held at New Bond-street Gallery is a banner to the memory of the late Major W. Redmond, made by disabled men of his late regiment. It is stencil work on tapestry, a form of industry now being extensively exploited in connection with wounded soldiers, for whom it is proposed to establish a model village near Sheffield.

Mr. Severn's Speech.
In addressing the assembly, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn said that the Headmaster's report was entirely satisfactory, both as regards numbers and efficiency. There had been a tendency for figures to fall during the last few years, and it was very satisfactory to note that they were now rising, for which he wished to congratulate the Headmaster and the staff. With regard to ladies teaching in the school, it was hoped that the study of English would greatly benefit by their presence. Speaking of the educational ladder, provided for a boy who went to a Government school, first through Queen's College and then to the University, Mr. Severn said there had been a tendency to promote boys in their classes too rapidly, with the result that when tested by the University standard their weaknesses had been exposed. The system of giving boys an educational ladder by primary schools, secondary schools, and university such as they are in Hongkong strove to do was the same system as Mr. Fisher, of the Board of Education, was striving to do at home. It was all part of the democratic spirit of the age. In Hongkong it was essential that boys should be well grounded in English before going to the University, so as to be able to take advantage of the lectures in the faculty which they entered. It was no use promoting boys to the upper school unless they were fit for it, for the idea should be to get as high a percentage as possible to pass with credit.

The Senior Matriculation examination of the Hongkong University. Having referred to the excellent work done by the Rev. Mr. Wells, the late translation master, the speaker made reference to vernacular teaching, which he said had always been a feature of the College. Congratulating the school on its prowess in athletics, he referred to volleyball, which was a game of great value, although comparatively new. That the school had won the same number as 1917, the percentage of passes was 80. The small gradual decrease in results is, without the slightest doubt, due to the anomalous conditions under which work has been carried on during the past three school years.

Prize List.
From the prize list we take the following:—Scholarships.—Senior Morrison, Lam Wan-po; Blake, Wei Lan-sing; Senior Stewart, Wong Kwok-in; Wright, Lau Hon-cho; Senior Bellisios, A. J. Braga; Ho Tang, Lo Ki-sai; Ho Kom-tong, Tsui Ping-tong; Ho Fook, Mis Aizam Khan; Junior Bellisios, Tong Tung-fun; Junior Morrison, Wu Tat; Alfred May, Teung Ping-nam; Junior Stewart, Lau Onuk-shan; Ho Wing, Tong Hen-ke; Ho Li; Ia Tak-chiu; Ho Kwong, Sung Ying-lan; Dealy, U Shun-pui; Halpin, Leung See-lap; Lee Yee, Tam Wei-ying; Grant, Lam Ming-fan; Government Scholar, Ng Lu-ching; Tao Wei-hung, Wong Yuk-sheung, Lau Mo-chang and Wei Yu.

Special Prizes.—The "Ralphs" Head Prefect Medal, Cyril Laing; Michell Memorial, M. Adam Khan; Bellisios Prize for Mathematics, Wong Cheung-tung; Head Master's Prize for Mathematics, Class 2, U Kam-ping; Arculli Composition Class 1, A. J. Braga; Arculli Composition Class 2, Lau Ka-tat; Arculli Composition Class 3, Mir Aliam Khan; Runjahn prize for Literature, Sun Lok-shan; Pupil Teachers' Prize 3rd year, Tan Shu-sham; Pupil Teachers' Prize 2nd year, Ling Tsang; Special Translation Prize E. to C. Lam Wan-po; Special Translation Prize E. to C. Lam Wan-po; Special Drawing; Prize (2nd Master), Ko Yau-cheun; Special Prize for Proficiency in Sports, Ko Kin-fai; Special Prize for Book-keeping, Wong Pok-hin; Special for Maths, (Monthly, Problem Paper) Shin Kwai-shan; Lan Pin-tsang and She Shing-pui, distinction in shorthand, S. A. Ismail; distinction in drawing, Choa Man-shan; history prizes, Lam Wan-po, Fok Chong-wa, F. A. Xavier, Lau Hung-chun, Siu Tsoo-mai, Fan Ping-chung, Young Ming-sat; composition prizes, S. A. Ismail, Wu Min, Lau Hung-chun, K. Haroon, Tsui Ping-tong, Chan Si-pon, Ku Chik-fu, Lau Pui-lai, Sham Shan, Lau Tsan-in, Wan King-chun.

Hongkong University Certificates.

Matriculation: A. J. Braga,

M. Adam Khan, Wei Lan-sing,

Lau Hon-cho, Lam Wan-po,

Wong Kwok-in, Shin Lok-shan,

Cyril Laing, Li Pak-hung. Senior Local: Sheikh Akbar Ismail.

Junior Local: Choa Man-shan,

Edward Ho-tung, F. A. Xavier, S. B. Ahmed, S. Haroon, E. Haroon,

Tsui Ping-tung, Yeung Kuan-lam,

Lo Man-ho, Tam Wei-ying, Li Ki-san, Li Chang-shi, U Kam-ping, Shi In-ak, Mok Tai-tin,

Wu Min, Chau Po-sham, Chan Kwan-shut, Lau Ka-tat, Kwok

Laen-hing, Cheung Yuk-kwan,

Tan Yung-ki, Wong Shui-hing,

Tsang Chang-nin, Wong Fok-hing

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Rubber Outlook.—London, December 5.—The tone of the rubber share market has been quiet and even dull; the majority of quotations have declined. After the long continued upward movement, it is not at all surprising to see something of a reaction, and the market will be worse for getting rid of the worst for getting rid of any holders who feel a lack of confidence. Although there is a pause in the all-round buying which has characterized the market for many months past, it is noticeable that purchases soon appear for any lots of promising shares which come on offer at tempting levels. The lowering of quotations with the object of bringing out shares has not met with any marked success. Holders still show little disposition to sell. The following statement on the "dubious" of shares made by G. V. W. in the *Financial News*, may be of interest.—Many reasons for the recent decline in Rubbers have been given, including the increased cost presented in some instances, the overrunning of the excess profits duty, and the possible outcome and development of the shortage of freight. These are sufficiently serious to be contemplated with due consideration, although discussing merely the last-mentioned of them, it may be pointed out that any restriction in the market for the commodity emerging from a scarcity of tonnage must have its compensation in higher prices created by short supplies, for the employment of rubber for war purposes is considerable and persistent. The public of nowadays has a sharp eye on the earning capacity of rubber cultivation concerns, and, with an equally keen perception of the potentialities of the industry, is prepared to ignore passing phases in the situation in favour of the possibilities of the future. In such circumstances it is necessary to look further afield for that which is really at the bottom of the recent neglect of Rubbers, and the accompanying reaction in quotations, which, after all does not amount to much. The actual fact is that neither the Rubber nor the Industrial Market can live in activity while the other "dormes". There is never sufficient energy to keep both markets on the move simultaneously. This has been observable ever since Rubber shares came under public notice. During the Rubber boom Industrial stood aside in the cold. Whenever the latter class of share has really set going, Rubbers experience a jolt, and it has been a case of one on and the other off ever since. The Rubber market had a long innings before it was ousted by the attractions of the Shipping and Armaments sections. When profit-taking to any extent develops among these attention will again be turned to Rubbers. Watch it.

The Dearth of Coal.

Scarcity of coal is creating an acute situation in the business world, and the resulting increase in the fuel-cost, although the situation in Japan has not yet gone to such an extreme degree as in America, is described by the Japanese Consul-General in New York in his latest report to the Tokyo Foreign Office, says the *Japan Advertiser*. The price of coal is on the up-grade here, continues the *Tokyo paper*. Ibaraki anthracite men have, for instance, just issued a circular announcing another rise in their quotations, by Y.7 to Y.18 per ton, as the result of their repeated conferences during the past few days. Their statement well describes the general situation in the coal market: It says that demand has increased of late, but the stock in the market has fallen off by degrees, on account of the decreased space apportioned by railways and shipowners, while at mines or provincial coal depots the stock is being accumulated to the disadvantage of mine operators. Accordingly they have raised their wholesale prices. This applies to the other qualities of Japanese coal. It is true that the yield at the different coal fields is increasing at a comparatively slow pace, quite out of keeping with the gain in demand, and the dearth, or scarcity

of space is mostly responsible for the growing decline in the visible stock in the market, and the consequent advance in prices. In Kintaku the situation is worse than in Ibaraki, the ruling prices being much higher. However, the situation is not so acute as in America, where, according to a report from the Japanese Consul-General in New York, freight cars congested at railway terminals number more than 25,000 and must wait for the loading on ships of the freight they hold. This is partly due to the lack of system among the different lines. The transportation of coal is effected by this holding up cars at terminals. In the East an extreme degree of trouble and damage is sustained. Every municipality has lately issued regulations for the relief of this trouble, the first step being to restrict the use of electricity. Lately, continued the consular report, the coal famine in America has been made more acute by the great cold and snow storms which have visited the United States and in some states the situation is critical. In the city of New York many measures have been devised to save coal. Theatres and hotels have been instructed to restrict the use of electricity to the maximum point while factories have either shut down or suspended operations. Public schools have also been compelled to stop giving lessons temporarily, and the result is that more than 300,000 children are left without regular schooling. At Patterson, N. J., continues the consular report, factories, machine users, town officials, and fuel commissioners held a joint conference on January 14 and passed a resolution that all factories which are not concerned in the manufacture of munitions should be urged to be closed a week or ten days, in all states in the East authorities are contemplating how to meet with the situation, trying to choose between the plan of fixing every Monday as an industrial holiday and that of shutting down for the present those factories which turn out articles not urgently required. Some steamers bound for Europe have been compelled to postpone their departure more than a week on account of the lack of bunker coal.

Oil Supplies.

Mr. Charles Greenway, at the meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, referred to the question of securing an adequate supply of oil to meet the present and future needs of the Empire. The enormous increase in the consumption of oil, by motor transport and aircraft led Mr. Walter Long to remark in the House of Commons recently that "oil is probably more important than anything else." In the United States demand is overtaking supply, and doubts are beginning to be expressed as to whether she will be able to continue to export it very much longer. For this reason Mr. Greenway approves the step taken by the Department which has been recently constituted under the presidency of Mr. Long in its efforts to promote the production of indigenous oil. But he thinks it is more important that there should be an extension of the policy initiated when the Government secured a controlling interest in the Anglo-Persian Company. He means by this the formation of an "all British" company, similarly controlled and free from foreign interest of any kind to deal with the development of oilfields outside the British Isles.

Straits Rice Problem.

As the prohibition of shipments of rice to Singapore and Straits ports greatly affects the business of the members of the Straits Rice Merchants' Association it held a very largely attended meeting on January 14 at Rangoon and discussed what was to be done to bring to the notice of Government the harmful effect of the prohibition would have on the business. After a lengthy discussion, Messrs. Yeo Eng Byan and Khoo Swee Sean were appointed a committee to draw up a memorial on behalf of the Association and send it to the Lieutenant Governor.

Railway Appointments.—Mr. Samuel J. Hungerford, who for the past seven years has occupied the position of superintendent of rolling stock to the Canadian Northern Railway, has been appointed general manager of the company's eastern lines in succession to Mr. L. O. Fitch, resigned. In the Canadian railway world Mr. Hungerford is a well-known figure. Born near Bedford, Quebec, in 1872, he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway as machinist's apprentice. Later he became locomotive foreman at Matane, Quebec, and subsequently he was made superintendent of the locomotive shops at Winnipeg, and in 1908 superintendent of shops, a position he retained until March, 1910, when he became associated with the Canadian Northern Railway at Winnipeg.

An Important Mineral.—Thorium has become a most important mineral, since oxide of thorium is essential for making incandescent-gas mantles. Monazite sand, from which it is prepared, is very sparsely distributed, and the principal supply has hitherto come from Brazil, the Germans need to say, having secured the largest supply. Great Britain generally manages to come in, though it is always late, and it is interesting to know that recent deposits of monazite sand have been discovered in Ceylon. Tests made of it are so promising that the necessary machinery has been ordered by the Government of Ceylon, which intends to work the deposits. Other sources of thorium have been discovered in the island, which is good news, because it encourages the belief that with careful inquiry the Empire will be able to prove itself self-contained with regard to the supply of all its needs.

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.—The report for year to Dec. 31 last states that the gross receipts amounted to £1,221,497, against £954,629.19.7d. for the previous year. The working expenses, including £74,607 for maintenance of cables absorbed £430,244, against £386,872 for previous year, leaving £791,253, and £38,816 was brought in, making £230,070. From this balance £246,853 provided for income-tax and excess profits duty, payable in England, and £30,086 for interest on mortgage debenture stock, leaving £553,121, out of which four dividends of 1½ per cent. each and a bonus of 2 per cent. were paid, making 8 per cent. for year, free of tax. The balance of £313,121 has been disposed of by transferring £250,000 to general reserve fund, and carrying forward £63,121. The agreement entered into by the French Government with the company in 1884, for providing and maintaining under a subsidy arrangement, cable communication between Cochin China and Tonquin having expired, the cable has been sold and transferred to the Government. After crediting capital expenditure with the cost of the cable, £121,455, which was originally debited to that account, the loss resulting from the transaction, amounting to £68,154, has been debited to general reserve.

Home Markets.—London, December 5.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is still 4½ per cent, and discount for four months' Bank bills 4½-16 per cent. The silver market has been quiet and inactive, bars being still quoted at 42½ per cwt. The rubber share market has been quiet, and quotations generally show a decline. The United Lukut Plantations, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. Coffee has met with good competition, and fall values have been realised. The sugar market has been firm at the Government fixed prices. Peppers are dull, and business unimportant. In rice demand continued good at the fixed rates. Manila hemp has been steady at the Government prices. Plantation rubber has displayed a somewhat weaker tendency, standard No. 1 crepe being now quoted 2s. 5d. per lb., and smoked sheets 2s. 4d. per lb. Fine hard para is 2s. 5d. per lb. Straits tin is 293.5s. to 293.10s. for cash, and 291.0s. to 292.10s. for three months' delivery.

From any point that you wish to Judge it, PETER DAWSON WHISKY is all that could be asked.

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S.—SELLERS: SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS: NB.—NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b. & ss. \$635

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$390

North Chinas b. t. 115

Unions b. \$765

Yangtze n. ex. 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$137

H. K. Fires b. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglas n. \$78

Steamboats a. \$16

Indos (Del.) ss. \$160

Indos (Pref.) b. \$33

Shells n. 112½

Ferries n. \$284

REFINERIES.

Sugars ss. \$89

Malabons s. \$34

MINING.

Kailans b. \$8½

Langkats n. t. 14½

Raubs b. \$250

Tronchis n. 30½

Urais b. 22½

Oriental Cons. n. 27½

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves ss. \$951

Kowloon Docks s. \$128

Shai Docks b. & ss. t. 80½

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. n. \$861

H'phreys Est. b. \$61

K'loon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands b. t. 70

West Points n. \$78

Reclamation n. \$110

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 170

Kung Yiks b. t. 14,10

Shai Cottons b. t. 125

Yangtszeapoos b. t. 810

Orientals n. t. 4½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bornes b. \$91

China Light & P. n. \$4

Providents b. \$7,50

Dairy Farms s. \$80

Green Islands ss. \$7,90

H. K. Electrics b. \$43

H. K. Ice Co. b. \$190

Ropes b. \$31

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams Low-levels b. \$61

Trams Peak old s. \$81

Trams Peak new cts. 90

Laundries n. \$4

U. Waterboats n. x. d. \$11

Watsons b. \$31

Wm. Powell's b. \$2

Morning Post n. \$29

NOTICE.

BANKS.

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Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAM-WAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

12.00 A.M. 1.00 A.M. 2.00 A.M. 3.00 A.M. 4.00 A.M. 5.00 A.M. 6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M. 8.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M. 10.00 A.M. 11.00 A.M. 12.00 M. 1.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M. 3.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 7.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. 9.00 P.M. 10.00 P.M. 11.00 P.M. 12.00 M. 1.00 A.M. 2.00 A.M. 3.00 A.M.

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POST OFFICE.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Monday the 11th inst., being Chinese New Year Day, the Post Office will be entirely closed.

There will be no delivery or collection of correspondence from the Pillar Boxes. Non-Bearers may, however, obtain their ordinary correspondence on application at the enquiry Counter at the South-West of the building.

On Tuesday the 12th inst., the Post Offices will be open from 8 to 9 a.m., and there will be one delivery and one collection of ordinary letters as on Sundays.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Scilla Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Muscat have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yenan and Mengtsu and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-

Parcel not over 3 lbs... 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs... \$1.80
Do. 11 lbs... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom either by letter post or by parcel post.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG

LAST GRAND CONCERT

THURSDAY,

7th. February,
at 9.15 p.m.

A. MIROVITCH

(PIANO.)

M. PIASTRO

(VIOLIN.)

BOOKING AT
MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES:
\$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1918.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



NOTICES.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of February, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th February, to SATURDAY the 23rd February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the ninth day of February, 1918, at noon, when the proposed resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary resolution:

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:-

(a) By the deletion of the word "twice" in the second line and the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 53.

(b) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first, seventh and last lines; the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the eighth line; and the insertion of the word "an" between the words "at" and "ordinary" in the seventh line, of Article No. 61.

(c) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the third and fifth lines and the substitution of the word "an" for "the" in the third and fifth lines, and the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the third and sixth lines of Article No. 62.

(d) By the deletion of the word "Half" and the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the first line of Article No. 90.

(e) By the deletion of the word "Half" wherever appearing in Article No. 93.

(f) That the following clause be inserted in Article 107 after Sub clause (p) thereof, namely, (p) a:-

To do (p) a. To employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company."

(g) By the deletion of the word "half" in the fourth line of Article No. 111.

(h) By the deletion of the word "half" in the first line of Article No. 126.

(i) By the substitution of the word "Once" for "twice" in the first line of Article No. 129.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 29th day of January, 1918.

By Order of the Board,

J. H. TAGGART,

Secretary.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 6-11th. Over-No return from Japan, Vladivostock and Whai-hai. The anticyclone has probably passed into the Pacific, and another has developed over N. China. Pressure has increased moderately along the east coast and slightly elsewhere. The depression remains over Indo-China.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.8 inch against an average of 1.83 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast

Hongkong Gap Rock N.E. winds, fresh to strong; cloudy, some drizzling rain.

Fernow Channel N. winds, strong.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1918.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

February 6, a.m.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Wind Force Weather

Vostock 6a 30.13 41 97 n 20

Nanmoo 6a 30.16 40 100 n 60

Kakdo 6a 30.09 54 87 n 0 b

Kagasaki 6a 29.98 56 81 se 10

Legima 6a 29.98 55 82 se 10

Ushima 6a 29.98 55 82 se 10

Bonin Is. 6a 29.98 55 82 se 10

Whai-hai 6a 29.98 55 82 se 10

Ichang 6a 29.98 55 82 se 10

Changsha 6a 29.98 55 82 se 10

Shantung 6a 29.98 55 82 se 10

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Sharp F. 6a 29.98 55 82 se 10

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